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MABLETHORPE & SUTTON  
URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
1957



M A B L E T H O R P E & S U T T O N

U R B A N D I S T R I C T

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

1957



M A B L E T H O R P E & S U T T O N  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1957

Chairman of the Council

Councillor P.R. Thomas

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor W. Chambers

Public Health and Water Committee  
Chairman

Councillor Rev. J.R. Parkinson, M.A.

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Councillor W.D. Brownlow

Councillor W. Chambers

Councillor Mrs.N. Griffiths

Councillor J. Key

Councillor D.E. Mayfield

Councillor M. Mitchell

Councillor Mrs. N. Spink

---

R. Vincent Lewis, O.B.E., LL.B.,  
Clerk of the Council.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1957, dealing with the health conditions and matters affecting the environmental services of the district.

A report of this nature, which reviews a limited field, must of necessity be tonelessly repetitive, but this should not obscure its importance for providing an annual audit of the community health and welfare of the district in both the local and national relations. The vital statistics for the year supply that help for assessing the progress or shortcomings, and the summary given below allows us to compare (a) the local figures for 1957 with (b) the national rates for 1957 and (c) the local ones for 1956.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Standardised Birth Rate	16.2	16.1	18.6
Standardised Death Rate	8.8	11.5	9.0
Still Birth Rate	78.9	22.5	24.4
Infant Death Rate	14.3	23.1	0.0

Were it not for the inexplicable blot caused by a still birth rate, which was the highest recorded in the district for over twenty years, we should feel happy that the other figures compared most favourably with those for the whole country. In spite, however, of this unusual happening one finds that the still birth rate over the past ten years averaged only 28.7. By way of consolation, also, it is satisfactory to note that the general death rate in the district gave an average over the past five years of 12.6 compared with 15.1 for the preceding period, while the comparison of infant deaths for these periods showed averages of 20.1 and 44.9. The figures, like good wine, need no bush.

Looking at the other tables, we note that 78% of the deaths occurred at ages over 65 years, and the causes of death followed the expected pattern for the district. The numbers in the infectious disease table were swollen by a measles outbreak, while the notifications of tuberculosis cases were the highest for the past six years. The latter caused a jolt to the complacency with which we were beginning to regard this disease, but the increased local incidence for the year should stimulate interest in the vaccination scheme which was introduced during the year. The other forms of protection against infectious disease were satisfactorily availed of during a year when vaccination against poliomyelitis was treated as a priority. It was pleasing to note that the local clinic continued to function to such good purpose, even though the attendances showed a slight drop on the previous year. Neither were the care and comfort of the old people



forgotten, thanks mainly to the local voluntary bodies whose kindly interest succeeded in bringing help and comfort to this unit of society which is the most neglected by the State.

Someone has said something to the effect that the performance of a well oiled machine escapes attention, and such was the case with the Council's environmental services which were maintained without a serious hitch in and out of the holiday season. The attention, which is required for ensuring quantity and quality of domestic water, the supervision of food in its variety of forms, the several matters, great and small, bearing on sanitation, the problems relating to housing and all the rest, not forgetting the daily complaints and worries to be sorted out, passes unnoticed when all goes well. All this relies on vigilant field work for noting and dealing with the early signs of trouble and risk; and the clean bill is the tribute to a job well done by the officers concerned.

In this thriving seaside resort, the Council can claim that health matters receive their full and due share of attention. Among the many things in which the Council takes pride is the fact that crude sewage is not discharged into the coastal waters, as happens too often in resorts throughout the country; and as well, the Council is actively aware of its duty to maintain a suitable standard of effluent from the disposal works and have it discharged by the safest possible means. Similarly, as is to be expected in a district where catering is the chief industry, all matters concerned with the hygiene of food were given vigilant supervision, though this was simplified by the ready co-operation from the local traders and caterers. The public health inspector must be congratulated for devoting so much earnest endeavour to this end of the work among his various duties.

I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing my warm thanks to all the officers of the Council, who have been always so helpful and enthusiastic in the team effort. To Mr. Long, in particular, I am indebted to his loyal assistance and for keeping me fully advised of happenings in the district. In compiling this report I have used the information supplied by him about the work in his department.

The occasion also provides the privilege of recording my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Water Committee whose interest and cordial co-operation have been such helpful factors in contributing to the success of the year's results.

W.J. KERRIGAN

Medical Officer of Health.







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MABLETHORPE & SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the  
Health and Sanitary Conditions  
for the year 1957

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health.

W.J. KERRIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector  
& Meat and Milk Inspector.

C.V. LONG, B.E.M., C.R.San.I.

Engineer and Surveyor.

E. JORDAN, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., M.I.S.E.





# SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Urban District, including 717 acres of Foreshore	7,193
Registrar General's estimate mid-year Home Population	5,220
Density per acre (excluding Foreshore)	0.81
Number of inhabited houses	2,265
Rateable Value of inhabited houses	£57,239
Total Rateable Value at 31.12.57.	£83,463
Product of Penny Rate at 31.12.57.	£348.5.1

## VITAL STATISTICS.

(NOTE: Figures in brackets show corresponding  
rates for England & Wales).

### BIRTHS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
(a) Live:			
Legitimate	67	33	34
Illegitimate	3	1	2
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 36
(b) Still:			
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	13.41
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (Comparability factor: 1.21)	16.22 (16.1)
Still Birth Rate	1.13 (0.37)
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births	78.95 (22.5)

### DEATHS.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
	58	33	25
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population		11.1	
Standardised death rate per 1,000 of estimated population (Comparability factor: 0.79)		8.8	(11.5)

### Deaths of Infants:

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
(a) Under one year of age		
Legitimate	—	1
Illegitimate	—	—



## Deaths of Infants: (continued).

(b) Under four weeks of age:

Legitimate

Illegitimate

Male. Female.

- 1

- -

Death Rate under the age of one year per  
1,000 Live Births

14.28 (23.1)

Causes of and ages at death (infants):

Prematurity

22 hours

Ages at death.

Ages in years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75/85	85+	TOTAL
Deaths	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	19	22	4	58

Deaths from Malignant and other Neoplasms.

Sites at Death	Un- der 40	40/45	45/50	50/55	55/60	60/65	65/70	70/75	75+	Total.
Stomach							1	1		2
Lung, bronchus				1			1	1	1	4
Uterus		1								1
Other sites								2	1	3
TOTALS	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	2	10

Total causes of Death in the area, 1957.

Male. Female.

1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	(2)
2. Tuberculosis of non-respiratory	-	-	(-)
3. Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	1	1	(-)
4. Malignant Neoplasm - lung, bronchus	3	1	(2)
5. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1	(1)
6. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	2	1	(4)
7. Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	9	(8)
8. Coronary disease, angina	5	1	(12)
9. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	(-)
10. Other heart disease	7	4	(14)
11. Other circulatory disease	3	1	(2)
12. Pneumonia	1	-	(-)
13. Bronchitis	2	-	(1)
14. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	(3)
15. Congenital malformations	-	1	(-)
16. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	(4)
17. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	(-)
	<u>33</u>	<u>25</u>	

Corresponding totals for previous year shown in brackets.



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA.

### Laboratory Facilities.

All the sample and specimen examinations required were done by the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, in the accustomed satisfactory manner, which made us appreciate the convenience and value of the service. The laboratory dealt with a total of 250 samples and specimen examinations during the year, without cost to the Council.

### Clinic.

The good work of the County Council Welfare Clinic continued, and comprised the services shown below at the times stated. The total attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic were 92 during the sessions held, and 1789 attendances were made by babies and children. These numbers were not so good as those for the preceding year, and though the decline was not serious it is no harm to remind residents that they should take full advantage of the facilities thus provided for the care of mothers and children. Temporary visitors to the district may take advantage of the services if they so wish.

#### Times of the Clinic:

Infant Welfare	Thursdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Ante-natal	First and Third Fridays	10 - 12 noon.
Toddlers	Fourth Tuesday each month	10 - 12 noon.
Welfare Food Distribution	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.

The doctor attends the welfare clinic on the first and third Thursday of each month as well as the toddler and ante-natal clinics, and on these occasions, except at the ante-natal clinic, immunisation and vaccination sessions are arranged for treatment against diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and smallpox.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1957.

Disease.	Cases notified.	Case rates per 1,000 of estimated population.	
Measles	63	12.07	(11.9)
Whooping cough	6	1.15	(1.9)
Pneumonia	1	0.19	(0.73)
Erysipelas	1	0.19	(0.08)
Food poisoning	1	0.19	(0.204)
Poliomyelitis(paralytic)	-	-	(0.07)
Poliomyelitis(non-paralytic)	1	0.19	(0.037)
	73		



The record for 1956 of a blank year of notifications of infectious disease was not expected to last, although it was May before the first notification of the year was received. This was the prelude to the sharp outbreak of measles from which there was no escape, because the infection was raging on all three sides of the district. The timing of the visitation was its most unfortunate feature because it appeared in strength at the beginning of the holiday season and lasted throughout. The infection, however, was mild and no invalidism or fatality resulted from the outbreak.

The rest of the notifications were in keeping with the small lists of other years. The single case of acute poliomyelitis concerned a child who came with the family on holidays and was found on arrival to be suffering from the infection. This allowed us to deal immediately and effectively with the situation.

Prophylaxis against Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Smallpox.

Diptheria Immunisation.

Under 5 years.	5 - 14 years.	Booster doses.
7	7	69

Whooping Cough Immunisations (under five years).

Under one.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-

Combined Diptheria & Whooping Cough Immunisation (under five years).

Under one.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Total.
39	8	2	2	1	52

Vaccinations.

Ages in years.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15 & over.	Total.
Primary vaccinations	32	11	2	6	51
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	3	3



I am indebted to Dr. C.D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, for supplying the foregoing information relating to prophylaxis measures against infections. The following summary of these allows comparison to be made with the results of the previous years, shown in brackets.

Diphtheria.

(a) Under five years	59 (62)
(b) 5 to 15 years	7 (27)
(c) Booster shots	69 (84)

Whooping Cough.

Under five years	52 (60)
------------------	---------

Smallpox.

(a) Primary vaccinations	51 (58)
(b) Re-vaccinations	3 (1)

It is pleasing to note that the above returns for the year were only slightly affected by the national drive which gave priority to vaccination against poliomyelitis, as vaccine supplies became fitfully available. It is important to remind parents that defence against the old enemies, diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox should not be neglected while seeking child protection against infectious diseases more recently added to the preventable lists.

As well as the extensions made in the age groups eligible for vaccination against poliomyelitis, the other important feature of the year was the introduction of vaccination against tuberculosis for children between the thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays who were found, after preliminary skin testing, to lack resistance to the disease. This is by far the greatest contribution yet made to the control of a disease which continues to exact its toll of invalidism and life, in spite of the general improvement in environmental and social conditions and the advances in means of treatment. These factors have very considerably reduced the incidence and the dangers of the disease over the past couple of decades, but the youth 'going out into the world' may be exposed to serious risks of infection which require him to have sufficient resistance to cope with them. It is a sad admission that we are far from being pioneers in this work because we have been trailing behind other countries which have long used the vaccine to such excellent purpose. But better late than never.

If we look at the Tuberculosis table shown below, we may see that the risk of infection in our small community is not negligible. Eight new cases were notified compared with three in the previous year, and three of the cases, which included a service notification, were in the younger age groups.



## Tuberculosis: New cases and mortality during 1957.

Age Period (years)	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Respir- atory.		Non-resp- iratory.		Respir- atory.		Non-resp- iratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
15	1		1	1				
25	1							
35								
45		1						
55	1	1						
65+		1			1			
	3	3	1	1	1		-	-

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

Samples were taken weekly of the public supply from the bores and district points for bacteriological examination, with accustomed satisfactory results. Two samples out of the total of 77 examined were not in the top grade, but immediate follow-up investigation showed no cause for worry. The chemical analysis of five samples confirmed the excellence of the water from this angle.

Only one sample was taken from private sources of supply during the year.

Mr. E. Jordan, the Council's Surveyor and Water Engineer, reported as follows about the maintenance of the public supply in the district:-

"The output of water from the Maltby Bores has been maintained, and for the first full working year it has been possible to meet the seasonal fluctuating demand at any time without undue strain on the Water Tower reserves, although the lack of storage capacity made it necessary to maintain the water level there at a maximum just prior to known peak demand periods.

The ability to meet peak demand with an adequate supply of water had the effect of high-lighting weaknesses in the distribution system which were remedied by consent to carry out water main extension at the highly developed area of Sandilands and the more recent caravan development at the North End of Mablethorpe. These areas were given a much improved supply and pressure."



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The year was uneventful in this field of work. There were not any conversions of dry closets; the number of which remained at 7 houses with privies and 85 with pail closets, many of which required to be included in the regular scavenging service. Cesspools also remained at the same number as the previous year and about 500 emptyings were carried out.

As mentioned in previous reports, the Council will have to bear in mind the need for sewer extensions to effect the abolition of the cesspools where it is found at all practicable.

In a progressive health resort, these systems should only be tolerated as necessary evils when they defy practical solution, and I do not consider the sewerage of the Church Lane - Seaholme Road area comes under the latter category.

Analyses of the sewage effluents taken outside the holiday season were satisfactory, by satisfying the standard of the Lincolnshire River Board. During the holiday season, the disposal works require to cope with an enormous increased load, which taxes their capacity to the full, and it would seem the present resources will have to be examined in the near future to see if any extension or overhaul of the works is found necessary.

Unlike many coastal resorts, the Council does not discharge crude or partially treated sewage into the sea, and in these days when the question of sewage pollution of the coastal waters is receiving so much publicity it is important that we continue to take every care about the standard of the effluent from the disposal works.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Disinfection and Disinfestation of premises.  
Rooms in two houses were disinfected on account of infectious disease and three treated for flea infestation

(b) Refuse Collection.  
The usual weekly collection from domestic and commercial premises was carried out and the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. The collection system was improved by the acquisition of a modern type collection vehicle.

(c) Rodent Control.  
The Council's rodent operative, who is part time employed on this work, reported on his survey investigations into the potential reservoirs of infestation such as sewers, sewage disposal works, refuse tip, piggeries

and the like. The major part of his work of surveying and treating infestations was concerned with private dwelling houses and business premises. Infestations were found and treated in 140 private dwellings and five major rat infestations received attention in commercial premises. It is again worthy of note that no mice infestations were discovered in food premises in the course of surveys.

### NUISANCES.

Total number of nuisances during the year:-

(1) Abated as result of informal action by public health inspector	396
(2) Reported to Council:	
(a) Statutory Notice issued	2
(b) Statutory Notice not issued	1

Details of nuisances abated:-

	<u>After informal intimation.</u>	<u>After Statutory Notice.</u>
Refuse	13	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	3	-
Drainage	73	-
Poultry and animals	-	1
Miscellaneous nuisances	307	1

### SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Number of shops inspected	8
Contraventions remedied	Nil



# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

## 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises.	Number on register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occup- iers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1.2.3.4.and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6) } 32) } 1)	55	4	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority				
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers prems.)				
TOTAL	39	55	4	-

## 2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to/by H.M. Inspector.
Inadequate ventilation	2	1	1
Sanitary conveniences(S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	2	2	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-
TOTAL	5	4	2

## 3. OUTWORK.

Nature of work.	Number of out- workers from returns submitted.	Contraventions.
NIL	NIL	NIL



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF HOUSES.

<u>Total number of new houses erected during the year.</u>		
(1)	By the Local Authority	NIL
(2)	By other Local Authorities	NIL
(3)	By other bodies or persons	5
(1)	<u>Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954-57.</u>	
	Number of certificates of disrepair issued	3
(2)	<u>Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.</u>	
(i)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	121
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	300
(3)	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.</u>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	84
(4)	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
(i)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	NIL
	(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving of formal notices	NIL
(ii)	<u>Proceedings under the Housing Acts.</u>	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(1) By owners	1
	(2) By Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
(5)	<u>Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts.</u>	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
	(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	NIL
	(c) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	3
(6)	<u>Housing Acts - Overcrowding.</u>	
	(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	NIL
	(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	NIL



(7)	<u>Housing Act, 1949.</u>	
(a)	Number of applications for grants	7
(b)	Number of houses subject to grant	5
(c)	Number of houses owned by local authority which have been subject to grant aid	NIL
(8)	<u>Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans etc.</u>	
	Number of site licences	12
	Number of individual licences	NIL
	Number of inspections during the year	
	(a) Sites	208
	&	
	(b) Dwellings	
	Number of contraventions remedied	5
	Total number of caravans permitted under licences	1962
	Total number of Moveable Dwellings at peak season:-	
	(a) Trailers	1802
	(b) Tents	119

#### HOUSING.

Not being concerned with slum clearance problems, the work of this department was mainly devoted to giving attention to complaints about casual repairs. As the result of the inspector's endeavours, the necessary work was carried out in 85 dwellings. Only three certificates of disrepair were sought and issued in connection with the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1957. Improvement Grants were approved in five of the seven applications, which brought the number of houses subject to grant aid since the date of the operation of the Housing Act, 1949, to the total of 54. Three individual dwellings were officially represented as unfit and appropriate action followed.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation at the beginning of 1956 and from that date effort was concentrated towards getting the various types of premises conform to the structural fitments required by the Regulations. The position at the end of the year is shown in summary from the information supplied by the Public Health Inspector at request.



Type of premises.	Total number.	Work completed.	Work outstanding.
Butcher shops and making up rooms	9	9	-
Greengrocers	8	6	2
Grocery shops	17	14	3
Confectionery shops	18	14	4
Fish shops (wet fish)	3	3	-
Fish and chip shops	11	9	2
Ice cream premises (retail)	44	38	6
Ice cream premises (manufacturing)	1	1	-
Bakehouses	2	2	-
Cafes	14	14	-
Snack bars	18	18	-
Hotels	7	6	1
Seaside Oyster Bars	2	2	-
Convalescent Homes	4	4	-
TOTALS	158	140	18

In a tabulation of this kind, one naturally looks at the column giving the number of premises which had not fully complied with requirements while perhaps forgetting about the amount of supervisory urge that was necessary to get the majority to conform. So far as the 'outstanding' work was concerned, Mr. Long stated in the majority of cases the obligations were in process of receiving due attention. In the cases of the small general retail shops, each one posed its own problem for which an easy solution was not always possible. The inspector considered the time had arrived, however, for taking action against any deliberately 'go slow' cases, which would be brought before the Committee. In his vigilant endeavours in this field of work, Mr. Long supplied details of the progress made in the twelve months, which included major schemes of overhaul in different types of premises as well as the completion of basic requirements in others. In the course of 360 visits made to food premises, the inspector remarks about the noticeable improvement in both the retail and catering trades, although, in the latter case, good equipment provisions and the efforts of the management had to contend with the quality of staff available for seasonal work. Anent this matter, the public health inspector sent a timely reminder to the food traders on the foreshore at the beginning of the season about the need for constantly bringing to the notice of the temporary staff the instructions on food hygiene. Suitable printed instructions were supplied to the traders with the request that they be prominently displayed. Other poster displays on the subject of food hygiene were arranged at suitable sites during the early part of the holiday season also, for the benefit of both the public and the trade.



During the year, the Council considered the question of Council house tenants taking in summer visitors and decided that no objection would be raised to their doing so, subject to certain provisos. This decision brought to a head the question of the responsibility of all house occupiers in the district where 'food is handled or supplied in the course of business' which automatically brought them within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. In order to inform those who engaged in this form of business - irrespective of the number of visitors accommodated - of their obligations under the Regulations, the Council agreed that their Medical Officer of Health should send to every householder in the district an appropriate notice. This took the form of a foreword about the responsibilities under the Regulations and a summary of the relevant points which required to be observed. A copy was sent to every householder in the district except the obvious cases where it did not apply.

Although it was realised the public health inspector could only inspect these premises as occasion required, the main point was effected of bringing home to all householders who catered for visitors, in whatever degree, their responsibility for observing the statutory demands of the Regulations and of the Council's intention to enforce observance.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of carcasses dealt with and the condemnations resulting from disease. The inspector pointed out that all the animals killed in the registered slaughterhouses were inspected before distribution to the trade. The carcasses numbered about the same as in the previous year except for the reduction of some 200 in the sheep and lambs category, and the percentages shown as affected with tuberculosis are slightly below those for most of the neighbouring areas. The condemned meat was impregnated with aniline dye and disposed of to a fellmonger.



# MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
No. of killed (if known)	70	-	-	696	80
No. inspected	70	-	-	696	80
(a) All diseases except Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci	7.14%	-	-	.287%	1.25%
(b) Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.86%	-	-	-	3.75%
(c) Cysticerosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-



The following comprise other forms of foodstuff condemned and disposed of by burial at the Council tip.

8 lbs. Luncheon Meat  
 18 lbs. Corned Beef  
 99 lbs. Ham  
 492 lbs. Beef  
 47 lbs. Fore ends of bacon  
 3 boxes Spanish Apricots  
 2 boxes Cherry plums

Sample taking of food products.

Ice cream.

Samples were taken from the single manufacturing premises and from some of the supplies from the 44 premises licensed for the sale of ice cream. The results of the sample examinations are shown below:-

	Grades				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
Manufactured ex-district	36	7	1	3	47
Manufactured in district	13	3	-	2	18
TOTALS	49	10	1	5	65

Milk.

As all the milk retailed in the district is subject to standard heat treatment, either as pasteurised or sterilised, the 41 samples submitted were all pasteurised and conformed to the required tests.

Sundry samples.

In connection with special inquiries as well as routine checks, samples of the following were submitted for the appropriate examinations.

Fresh cream	Milk - dried
Synthetic whipped cream	Shell fish
Gelatine	Watercress
Marshmallow	
Egg substances & substitutes	

As the result of laboratory examinations on samples of watercress, traders were warned about accepting for sale cress from unknown sources and they gave full co-operation.















